

War—Food for Reflection.

Let any man sit down, with a cup of cold water in his hand, and think the matter over soberly and seriously, and we think he will agree with us that it is one of the strangest things in the world when two civilized nations actually get to the point of fighting each other. There is a good deal of force in the old saying, "Old men for counsel, young men for war." Many thoughtless, hair-brained youths seem to look upon war as a species of rare sport, and even old men will sometimes become testy and pugnacious, and if they do not actually engage in battle, will "shoulder their crutch, and show how fields are won."

As there is a considerable disposition on the part of some of our people to explode a little gunpowder around the domestic hearthstone, we have thought that a little food for reflection on this subject might be more acceptable to our readers than to offer themselves as food for powder. No one who thinks at all will pretend to assert that a war between two nations can be otherwise than detrimental to their several mutual interests. An immense amount of money is lost in war expenditure is certain on both sides, to say nothing of the indirect and incalculable loss from the suspension of commercial relations, the prostration of industry, the withdrawal of men from profitable employments, and the loss of human life and the sorrow resulting therefrom. That it is a virtue and a necessity in self-defense, we do not deny; and all history proves that self-interest and national interest will not prevent men from incurring its terrible responsibilities. Millions of men and thousands of ships are kept in constant preparation for war, while 15 per cent of the adult male population of Europe are said to be required to supply the complements of standing armies and navies. It is a terrible comment on this era of boasted civilization that the newly completed naval arsenal of Cherbourg, in France, has cost the astounding sum of nearly forty millions of dollars. Every country in Europe, we believe, has national debts in nearly all instances of most serious amount in proportion to their population and resources, and the origin of these national debts is traceable to war, and their perpetuity is solely attributable to war and warlike armaments.

Everybody reads, from time to time, of new inventions and improvements in the "deadly art of war," but it may not be so generally known that they are far more costly than the simple and less destructive implements in use fifty years ago. The various kinds of improved rifles cannot be supplied at the price of superannuated "Old Brown Bess," the common flint musket of former days. As an example of the increased costliness of warfare, we may mention that, during the great conflict which terminated in the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte, solid shot was the missile usually fired from cannon, whereas shells are now preferred, being much more destructive. A 32-pound ball cost about \$1.62; while a 32-pound shell, filled ready for firing, costs about \$8; and the guns to fire it, weighing from three to five tons, in round numbers, cost from \$300 to \$500 each.

The standing armies and navies of Europe, even on what is called the "peace footing," are on a prodigious scale; take, for example,

FRANCE.
Army, 600,000 men; 170 field batteries; guards, 80,000 men; navy, 425 vessels and 30,000 sailors.

AUSTRIA.
Army, 600,000 men, of which 525,000 are infantry, 75,000 cavalry, 60,000 artillery and 10,000 engineers and staff.

ENGLAND.
Army, 225,000 men, including the colonial troops; navy, 600 vessels, of which over 300 are sailing vessels, 250 steamers and 42 ships of the line, carrying about 18,000 guns and 70,000 men.

RUSSIA.
Army, 1,000,000, including the reserve, besides 225,000 irregular troops; navy, 200 vessels and 60,000 sailors and gunners.

ARMY (regular). 180,000 men; reserve, 148,000; irregular troops, 61,000; various contingents, 110,000. Total, 319,000. Navy 70 vessels and 30,000 sailors and gunners.

ARMY (on a war footing). 85,000 infantry and 14,000 cavalry.

ARMY. 125,000 men.

ARMY. 525,000 men, beside 50,000 cavalry—including the contingent of Austria and Prussia.

ARMY. 13,000 men; militia, 2,862,614 men; navy, 10 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 21 sloops of war, 3 frigates, 1 schooner, 30 screw steamers and tenders, 9 side-wheel steamers, 3 store vessels, 6 permanent stores and receiving ships (in all, 94 vessels), a naval academy, and 8 navy yards.

As regards the comparative cost of standing armies and navies of various countries, a Belgian paper asserts that the maintenance of these armies in times of peace costs the countries of Europe annually \$385,000,000, and the fleets about \$90,000,000. The expense of the two greatest navies in the world, during the last seven years, is stated (on English official authority) to be, for England, \$225,000,000; and for France, \$90,000,000. We have before us two calculations of the cost of only the great navy of England, and we find by the lowest calculation that the war occasioned by the revolution of 1858, "to establish William and to humble France," cost \$155,000,000. The war of the Spanish succession, "to deprive Philip of the crown of Spain and to humble the Bourbons," cost \$220,000,000. The Spanish war of 1793, "a quarrel about Cambray and the crown of Hungary," commonly called the "Revolutionary War," cost Nova Scotia \$535,000. The American war, resulting in the independence of the United States, cost \$1,177,400,000. The seven years' war, 1774, about Nova Scotia \$535,000. The American war, resulting in the independence of the United States, cost \$1,177,400,000. The seven years' war, 1774, about Nova Scotia \$535,000.

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rope," cost \$2,590,000,000. The war against Bonaparte, "to restrain the ambition of Napoleon," cost \$2,930,000,000. The ablest statistical writers—the men most competent to form a practical judgment on money value in any shape, and to authoritatively state the national loss or gain from any given problem—would despair to calculate the positive loss incurred by any country by the employment of thousands of thousands of fine young men in warfare or preparation for warfare, in lieu of devoting themselves to industrial pursuits. And then the positive, irreparable loss to the nation by death or maiming!—Every man killed or disabled in war requires another man to supply his place; and that, in turn, creates a fresh vacuum in the lists of productive labor. At the conclusion of the late Russian war, the following statement of losses appeared in the public journals:—England lost 19,584 gallant men by death in action, wounds and disease, and 2,678 were discharged from the service on account of the two latter causes; thus England has sealed her declaration of unflinching devotion to the cause of national independence by the sacrifice of 22,262 gallant soldiers. The losses of the French, as far as ascertained, amounted to 60,000; and Count Orloff admitted in Paris that the Russian loss was not less than 500,000. The loss sustained by the Sardinians has not been, and the loss sustained by the Turks never will be, ascertained.

That very war cost England alone, according to careful calculations, the sum of \$600,000,000. A few rugged facts like these may well lead the thoughtful mind to inquire, "Whence come wars and fighting among you?"

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.
Official advices have been received to-day from Fort Sumpter containing nothing of special interest. The garrison was in want of money, but there is no convenient means of supplying it.

In executive session, to-day, a large number of nominations, including promotions in the army and navy, were confirmed. Also Niblack, member of the House from Indiana, as Chief Justice of Nebraska. Motions to take up the nominations of Black to the Supreme Court, and Pettit, District Judge of Kansas, were rejected by three majority. There will probably be no more executive sessions during the present Administration.

The proposition to be voted on by the Peace Conference to-morrow is, substantially, the Border State plan. The friends thereof say there are unmistakable indications that it will receive the support of the Commission. News from Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and all border slave States except one or two from Virginia.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of Capt. Tatum, of Georgia. The Public Department will be closed to-morrow. There will be a parade of federal and local military.

A special agent was sent to-day to take charge of the Galveston (Texas) Post Office.

The administration is advised of the fact that agents are at the North purchasing steamers for the Southern Confederacy.

Advices from Montgomery indicate that the Southern Confederacy will regard an attempt of the United States to maintain its authority in seceding States as an act of war, which will be followed by instantaneous reprisals. A large number of privateers are in readiness to commence operations on the ocean at a moment's warning.

It is reported that arrangements are already made in California for privateers on the Pacific ocean when occasion calls for them.

The tariff bill under consideration at Montgomery does not differ materially from that of the United States. It will apply to all goods imported from north of Wilmington, Delaware, and bonds will be exacted from shippers for non-seceding slaveholding States, to guard against deception.

A letter from an Army officer at Savannah says: Lists for volunteers to the Army of the new Confederacy have been opened one week, during which 35 men enlisted as privates, and 2,000 applied for commissions. The Governor had ordered the purchase of a steamer for the Georgia Navy for \$60,000. A gentleman arrived from Charleston to-day. There are 4,000 troops there under orders, but no prospect of an immediate attack on Fort Sumter. The people continue to demand it, but Governor Pickens is awaiting the movements of Jeff. Davis. The harbor is clear, and vessels are passing in and out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.
Philip Clayton, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, will leave for Montgomery, having been appointed to a similar position under the Southern Confederacy.

It is a general holiday here. All the Government and municipal offices are closed. The military display is large and imposing. National flags are flying in all directions, bells ringing, and a salute of 34 guns is being fired, one for each State in the Union.

Samuel J. Jones, and thirty others, were confirmed as Assistant Surgeons in the navy, in place of those who resigned.

Thomas Meers of Kansas, was confirmed as Attorney of the United States for the District of Kansas.

The Federal troops paraded this afternoon apart from the District military, but in detached bodies—not in mass as contemplated by the official programme—there having been a countermarching of orders.—Flying artillery fired salutes at three points of the city.

The Peace Conference did not conclude business to-day, as anticipated, the time being consumed in speeches.

Col. S. S. English has been appointed Surveyor of customs at Louisville.

It is authoritatively denied that any documents or letters for the South or elsewhere, have been improperly detained in the Washington Post Office.

Numerous petitions have been received begging Congress for a bankrupt law.

Representative Van Wyck, of New York, was assaulted last night by three unknown persons, and wounded by a heavy knife, and while desperately resisting them was knocked down. Recovering himself somewhat he discharged a pistol, and it is believed the shot took effect. The party retreated, and Van Wyck reached his residence weak but not in a dangerous condition.

The Southern Postal System.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, reporting the proceedings of the Southern Congress on the 14th, says:

The Postal Committee intend, if it is possible to do so, to make the postal system self-sustaining. According to the report of the Postmaster General the excess of expenditures over receipts in the Six seceding States represented in the Southern Congress, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, was \$1,680,595 68. In order to make the receipts and expenditures equal, it will be proposed to discontinue the useless contracts, change the bid for the other contracts to "Star" bids, abolish postage to five cents, double the postage on printed matter, and abolish the franking privilege. The Committee will probably report to-morrow, and prompt action will be taken.

Weekly Review of the S. Louis Grocery and Produce Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.
A complete resumption of up river navigation has taken place and a more active trade has been had in Groceries and Produce this week than last.

A still more active trade is expected the ensuing week. The levee has been pretty well crowded with Groceries from the South, and Corn Provisions &c., from the Illinois and other rivers going South. Pretty large sales of common to fully fair Sugars were made at 56½¢ to 57¢ from first hands. Good to prime plantation Molasses has sold at 34½¢ to 35¢ gallon, and good sales of Coffee at last week's rates—13½¢ to 14½¢ for common to prime. The following is the latest New Orleans Grocery market, which shows that prices in St. Louis, considering freight, commission, &c., are quite low:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—P. M.
Sugar is quiet at 46½¢. Molasses 29½¢. Coffee firm at 12½¢ to 13½¢. Sales of the week 15,500 bags. Imports 6,500 bags. Stock at New Orleans 31,500 bags against 52,500 bags last year.

The trade in Provisions has not been large this week, though some 5,000 bbls mess and M. O. pork has changed hands during the week; at the city mess is worth \$17 50, and country 17½¢ to 18¢ for good to choice brands. M. O. sold at \$16 25; rump sold at 10½¢ to 11¢ for inferior to good; jobs at \$10. Bacon sold pretty steadily at about the following rates for prime city packed. Shoulders 7½¢; R. sides 9½¢ to 9½¢; C. R. do, and long clear middles at 10½¢; C. sides at 11¢; plain hams 8½¢ to 9½¢; C. do, 10½¢, do, canned at 11¢. Lard has been dull at 9½¢ for prime in tea. Very little country bulk meat was sold; shoulders, sides and hams are held at about 6½¢, 8½¢ and 9¢.

The Flour and Grain trade have not been active, except Corn, the receipts of which were some 91,000 sacks this week with a good demand, with slightly reduced freights until the close, when a decline in New Orleans, and the liberal receipts, lowered the rates yesterday and to-day. City Super Flour is \$4 75, at last quoted.

SALES, MONDAY, 24. T. M.
TOBACCO—Market steady with a fair demand. Sales of 1 lb lugs at \$2 25 2 hds lugs at \$2 25; 3 lbs lugs at \$1 10; 108 bags fair fall at \$1 15; 333 bags good fall at \$1 20; 149 do choice at \$1 30, and 92 bags do private.

CORN—Receipts were more liberal to-day but the market was firmly sustained particularly for the finer qualities in the west and second hand bags at 26¢, 200 bags mixed at 36½¢, about 200 bags mixed, new gunnies, at 37½¢; 8,000 bags yellow, and yellow and white, mixed, at 38½¢; 4,000 bags mixed white at 38½¢; 5,000 bags mixed white and white at 39½¢; 700 bags do at 41¢, delivered; 471 do choice white at 40½¢, and 700 do do at 41¢.

WHEAT—Market steady. Sales of 100,000 bushels at \$1 10; 108 bags fair fall at \$1 15; 333 bags good fall at \$1 20; 149 do choice at \$1 30, and 92 bags do private.

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SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

The following medicines are for sale by
O. J. Wood & Co., H. BLANKLEY, St. Louis, at
wholesale. Agents in Glasgow, Chas. & W.
Liam, & Henderson, J. LORIE.

BLOOD FOOD

MOTHERS' MOVERS!

You are all nurses, in one sense of the word, yet can you determine so to treat the diseases of your children? or do you not call in a physician when they are ailing? Accept, then, the aid Dr. Eaton brings you in his Infantile Cordial. He is a regular physician, and from much experience in Infantile Complaints, has compounded the preparation—without paragon, or opiate of any kind—so as to be a sure relief to your suffering little ones in all the attending their teething and for coughs, or croup, or convulsions, and also for Summer Complaints. It is a certain cure. You may rely on it with perfect confidence that Dr. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL could never have attained the celebrity it has in the United States, if it were not the very best article for Infantile Complaints that is put up. It is fast superseding all others.

Dr. BROWN'S BLOOD FOOD, advertised with the CORDIAL is the most invaluable necessity to every mother as well every nursing lady. Buy it and read the circular enclosing the bottle, and you will get the particular information you want. feb-7-1m.



AN IMMEDIATE CURE.

Mrs. Bigelow, of Schuylers Falls, Clinton County, New York, writes: "Though advanced in years, I never had a worse cough in my life, and my head was so sore that I could neither taste or smell for five or six weeks. Nothing I could take would relieve me but my cough increased until I tried your Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial. I have taken three bottles, and I now find myself well. I attended church last Sabbath for the first time in eight weeks."

Prepared only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia and for sale by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada. Price 75 cents per bottle. feb-7-1m.

THE CLOSING YEARS OF LIFE are often rendered wretched by ailments which are trifling in themselves and easily cured if taken in time. Affection of the liver, stomach, and other organs concerned in digestion, are the most frequent, they naturally make the sufferer nervous, irritable and complaining, and relatives and friends are forced to bear the brunt of their ill-humors. The use of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will prove an efficient remedy for this evil. It will not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but entirely cure the most obstinate cases of Indigestion, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Liver Complaint. The first physicians in this country are loud in their praise of this preparation. Another recommendation of the Bitters is that it may be used even as a beverage. Sold by all druggists. feb-7-1m.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION FOR NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION FOR LOSS OF POWER, LOSS OF MEMORY.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION FOR DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, GENERAL WEAKNESS.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION FOR Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION FOR Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Dizziness of Vision.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION FOR Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION FOR Painless Countenance and Eruptions.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION FOR Pains in the Back Headache, Sick Stomach.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL PATENT.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and restores the system to its natural state, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES
It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.
These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are liable to miscarrying, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and White Discharge, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, (Late I. G. Baldwin & Co.) JOSEPH, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed will insure the Agent to send you a bottle, containing 50 pills, by return mail. feb-7-1m.

SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator.

NEVER DEBILITATES.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is renowned.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the number of unqualified certificates in its possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperment of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgement guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Put six water in the mouth with the invigorator, and swallow down together. Price One Dollar per Bottle. feb-7-1m.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVT'S.

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Great Inducements to Subscribers.

PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.